Amendments to the Claims:

The following represents a complete listing of the claims in this application indicating the present status of each, including any amendments sought to be entered at this time. Any claims that have been canceled have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer of any subject matter therein. The applicant specifically reserves the right to pursue any and all such claims in continuing and/or divisional applications. In this paper, claims 43, 47, 49, 54 and 57-58 have been amended.

Listing of Claims

1-42(Canceled).

43(currently amended). A method of making a viral particle having a modified cell binding activity comprising: ~~steps of~~

(i) providing a viral packaging cell containing viral nucleic acid encoding a viral particle having a first cell binding activity wherein the viral packaging cell also contains nucleic acid encoding a passenger peptide binding moiety;

(ii) expressing the viral nucleic acid and nucleic acid encoding the passenger peptide binding moiety so that a viral particle buds from a packaging cell membrane and the passenger peptide binding moiety is provided at a cell membrane such that the passenger peptide binding moiety is incorporated into the viral particle to modify its first cell binding activity.

44(previously presented). A method as in claim 43 wherein the peptide binding moiety is provided at an outer plasma membrane of the cell.

45(previously presented). A method as in claim 43 wherein the viral particle is derived from a retroviral vector.

46(previously presented). A method as in claim 43 wherein the passenger peptide binding moiety is selected from the group consisting of cell growth factors, antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof, moieties that recognize a target cell--specific surface antigen, and moieties that are at least a part of a member of a binding pair comprising a target -- cell specific cell -- surface receptor and its ligand.

47(currently amended). A method as in claim 43 wherein the ~~growth factor~~ passenger peptide binding moiety is membrane-bound stem cell factor.

48(previously presented). A method as in claim 43 wherein the viral packaging cell line comprises additional nucleic acid which can be expressed to provide a bioactive agent which is active in or on a target cell.

49(currently amended). A method as in claim 48 including ~~the step of~~ employing the bioactive agent for a use selected from the group consisting of the prevention and/or treatment and/or diagnosis of a disease or disorder.

50(previously presented). A method as in claim 48 wherein the bioactive agent has a direct or indirect cytotoxic

function.

51(previously presented). A method as in claim 50 wherein the bioactive agent is any one selected from the group consisting of ricin; tumour necrosis factor; interleukin-2; interferon-gamma; ribonuclease; deoxyribonuclease; Pseudomonas exotoxin A; and caspase.

52(previously presented). A method as in claim 48 wherein the bioactive agent is an enzyme capable of converting a relatively non-toxic pro-drug into a cytotoxic drug.

53(previously presented). A method as in claim 52 wherein the bioactive agent is either cytosine deaminase or thymidine kinase.

54(currently amended). A method as in claim 43 wherein the modified cell binding activity allows the viral ~~peptide~~ particle to bind to a target cell.

55(previously presented). A method as in claim 54 wherein the target cell is selected from the group consisting of mammalian cells, human cells, quiescent cells, human haematopoietic stem cells, cancer cells and mammalian T-cells.

56(previously presented). A viral particle having a modified cell binding activity obtainable by a method as in claim 43 wherein the modified cell binding activity is conferred by a peptide other than a chimaeric viral envelope polypeptide.

57(currently amended). A method or preparing an enriched population of a target cell type from a larger population of

cells comprising ~~steps of~~:

(i) exposing viral particles as in claim 56, having a modified binding activity for target cells, to a population of cells comprising the target cell type to permit binding to the viral particles;

(ii) separating viral particles bound to target cells from the population of cells;

(iii) optionally, subsequently removing the viral particles from the target cells.

58(currently amended). A method as in claim 43 including ~~the step of~~ enriching the titre of viral particles incorporating a passenger peptide binding moiety from a population of viral particles obtainable by

(i) providing a support to which the passenger peptide binding moiety binds; and

(ii) exposing the population of viral particles to the support; and

(iii) optionally, isolating the viral particles which bind to the support from the viral particles which do not bind to the support.

59(previously presented). A preparation of viral particles obtainable by the method as in claim 58 enriched for viral particles incorporating a passenger peptide binding moiety, the preparation having a titre of the viral particles of at least 10^5ifu/ml.

60(previously presented). A preparation as in claim 59 further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and/or carrier.

61(previously presented). A preparation as in claim 59 wherein said preparation is used as an ingredient in a medicament for the diagnosis and/or prevention and/or treatment of a disease or a disorder selected from the group consisting of arthritis and cancer, including ovarian cancer.

62(previously presented). A preparation as in claim 61 wherein the virus particle incorporates a binding molecule which binds to CD5 as a passenger peptide binding moiety.

63(previously presented). A preparation as in claim 61 wherein the viral particle incorporates membrane - bound stem cell factor as a passenger peptide binding moiety.

64(previously presented). A preparation as in claim 61 wherein the viral particle incorporates membrane - bound stem cell factor as a passenger peptide binding moiety and wherein the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of cancers including ovarian cancer.

65(previously presented). A preparation as in claim 61 wherein the viral particle includes a gene encoding an OPCML polypeptide.

66(previously presented). A preparation as in claim 61 suitable for insertion into the genome of a population of cells in vivo by implantation into bone marrow or by infusion into a

blood.

67(previously presented). A preparation of viral particles as in claim 61 wherein the preparation is selected from the group consisting of vaccines and preparations suitable for presenting antigenic peptides to mammalian T-cells.